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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

Treatment of Federal Prisoners in Rebel Prisons.

Gen. Griffin to Command Fifth District till October.

Defalcation in Treasury Department.

The Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1867.

Government Cotton.

The House Sub-Committee on Retrenchment will meet here to-morrow, to take under consideration what disposition has been made of cotton held by the Government, and the control exercised over abandoned lands.

General Shanks,

Member of Congress from Indiana, and Chairman of the Congressional Committee which is investigating the subject of the treatment of Federal prisoners in rebel prisons during the war, is in town, and has rooms at the United States Hotel. The committee of which the General is chairman are all hard at work, and their report, when fully prepared, will be very full and embrace the important facts and incidents of prison life in the South.

General Hancock.

In view of the terrible ravages of the yellow fever at New Orleans, Gen. Hancock has asked to avail himself of a privilege afforded by the War Department, issued about two months ago, allowing officers ordered to duty in that locality at this season of the year, to remain North until the 15th of October. Gen. Sheridan being ordered to report for duty at Fort Leavenworth, the command of the Fifth District will devolve upon Gen. Griffin until the arrival of Gen. Hancock at New Orleans.

Defalcation.

It is stated, and generally believed, that the committee appointed some time since to examine the accounts of the different bureaus of the Treasury, have discovered evidence in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency of a defalcation on the part of one of the clerks amounting to several thousand dollars. The investigation has not been concluded, and the suspected party not having been arrested, the particulars have not been divulged.

The Cabinet Meeting

Was protracted to-day. Secretaries Browning and Stanbery were absent, from illness. General Grant did not attend, as he deems it improper to be present when military matters are not under discussion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1867.

THE NAVY.

Admiral Farragut sends to the Navy Department an account of his enthusiastic reception by the Russians.

Rear Admiral Gordon sends an account of the part taken by our fleet in the naval ceremonies upon the occasion of the arrival of Prince Alfred at Rio Janerio. The flagship Guerriere, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, arrived at Rio on the 26th of July, in twenty-nine days from Boston. Rear Admiral Gordon was relieved of command of the squadron on the 30th.

Rear Admiral Palmer, in the flag ship Susquehanna, was at Aspinwall, on the 19th of August, and that day sailed for Montego Bay, Kingston or Carthagena, Santa Martha, Curacoa, Porto Cabello, and Laguayra, expecting to reach Hampton Roads early in September. He reports it very sickly all along the coast. The Penobscot, which left some time since for China, returned to St. Thomas, July 21th, and sailed on the 6th for Santa Cruz.

THE SCOURGE IN NEW ORLEANS.

General Sheridan telegraphs from New Orleans this afternoon that the yellow fever is raging in epidemic form, and the last army surgeon died yesterday.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

PETITIONS FOR REINSTATEMENT OF SHERIDAN.

There are a great many petitions and letters arriving, asking Congressmen to reinstate Sheridan in command in the fall.

BIOGRAPHY OF BINCKLEY.

The Binckley tract, which has been published broadcast through the Associated Press, has led to an investigation of his record, which discloses the fact, that during the first ten years of his Washington life, he has been a portrait painter, literary correspondent, clerk in military and civil, clerk and lawyer, attorney and defender of blockade runners, squatter on abandoned rebel plantations in Virginia, and contributor to a New York daily, and finally turns up in Attorney General Stanbery's office, and took his seat in Andrew Johnson's Cabinet the same day that Secretary Stanton left it.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GRANT AND SICKLES.

It is likely that the correspondence between Generals Grant and Sickles relative to the enforcement of order No. 10 will not be made public before Congress meets and calls for its publication. General Grant, it is understood, argues he has no right to make it public, and that it rests with the President to do so or not as he pleases. The latter will not make it public because he can make a far stronger case for the Administration by giving Mr. Binckley's version of it through the Attorney General's department, which throws the whole blame on General Sickles, of obstructing the process of United State Courts, which is made a justifiable excuse for his removal.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Jerry Black has furnished his draft of the General Amnesty Proclamation, but the President does not like it altogether, and he is consulting with Reverdy Johnson and others on the subject. He fears it may precipitate impeachment.

HANCOCK AND SHERIDAN.

It is reported that Hancock has been granted thirty days' delay in proceeding to New Orleans, on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever. It is possible, therefore, that Sheridan may, after all, come to Washington, as originally instructed by General Grant, as the President's order does not authorize the departure of General Hancock until relieved by General Sheridan.

SEWARD.

Concerning the story that it was thought best to retain Mr. Seward in the Cabinet, on account of the negotiation regarding British Columbia and the Alabama claims, it is known that no communications on those subjects have passed between Mr. Seward and the English Minister for several months.

THE PRESIDENT TO REVOKE GEN. GRANT'S LAST ORDER.

Those engaged here in working up the Louisiana bond sale, and the reinstatement of the Levee Board removed by Sheridan, are confidently asserting that the President will shortly revoke Grant's last order. They had expected that in case Hancock reinstated Wells, Grant would disapprove the order, but that before the disapproval could reach, Wells and Orleans would be able to seize their bonds. Now they can only reach it through a Presidential revocation of Grant's order.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1867.

FESTIVAL AT JONES'S WOOD.

The Schutzen corps of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, held a festival at Jones's Woods to-day.

BAILED.

James Arnold, the defaulting Delivery Teller, of the Tradesman's bank, was bailed today in $10,000.

FOUNDATION OF EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Rock was struck at the depth of ninety-two feet in boring on the Brooklyn side for a solid foundation for the projected East River bridge.

RELEASE OF MOSQUERA DESIRED BY PERU.

A Panama letter says Montero, Peruvian Admiral, was at Bogota, ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining the Peruvian vessel R. R. Cuyler, but more probably for the purpose of procuring the release of Mosquera, who has heretofore been a strong ally of Peru and Chile, while Gutierrez has declared his intention of maintaining firm neutrality in the war between those Republics and Spain.

LAST DEPOSIT IN THE HAMILL-BROWN MATCH.

The last instalment of the $4,000 stake for which Hamill and Brown will row at Newburg, on Friday, was deposited by them in this city, yesterday.

RETURN OF GOV. CURTIN.

Ex-Governor Curtin was a passenger on the steamer Guiding Star, which arrived to-day.

ABORTION CASE.

The jury in the Lansingburg abortion case yesterday rendered a verdict implicating Mrs. Pamelia M. Wager and John Henry in the crime of murdering Caroline Hubbard by an attempt at abortion.

KENTUCKY.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. HELM.

Valedictory of Gov. Bramlette.

Financial Condition of the State.

A Rebel View of the Political Situation.

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—John L. Helm, owing to the feeble condition of his health and his inability to proceed to Frankfort, was inaugurated to-day at Elizabethtown, Ky. Gov. Bramlette and staff, the City Council of Louisville, and many prominent citizens from various parts of the State were present.

Governor Bramlette, in his valedictory, referred to the financial and political condition of the State, and said:

When I came into office, the debt of the State created before the war was $5,815,254 05. We borrowed and expended during the war in support of our government $4,653,592 59. This added to the debt existing before the war and unpaid when I came into office, makes $10,468,-826 62. Of this we have paid off all except $4,646,199 46. This amount includes all our present indebtedness created for internal improvements and school purposes, and the debt that was created for war purposes. The school fund is made a permanent debt under our constitution, the interest only payable. Deduct it, $1,532,287 46, from the debt which is to be paid, and it leaves our present debt $3,013,902. To meet this we have in the treasury at this time $1,407,947 91, and in bank and other stocks constituting the sinking fund, $6,105,294 50. We also have a large unpaid balance due from the Federal Government for war expenditures, which is now being pressed for settlement. I found you in debt, with an existing necessity to largely increase that debt; I leave you with your debt reduced, and ample means provided to discharge all your liabilities. I found you in the midst of a terrific civil war, the State trembling beneath the tramp of contending armies, our people kept in constant dread of guerrillas that ravaged the State, and of military satraps who were a disgrace to any country. I leave you with abounding peace and good fellowship restored to our people, and with peace and prosperity within, we had no dangers from without to menace our security.

But, fellow citizens, it cannot be concealed from our intelligence that we are menaced with dangers which threaten to wreck our republican form of government, and lay in waste the peace and security of this our bounteous country. These dangers had their foundation in the formation of sectional parties, based upon geographical discriminations, and which led to our terrible civil war. By the dominion of one faction in the councils of the nation, sharpened by the spirit of revenge common to party dissensions, we are now threatened with a rightful despotism. To avoid these dangers, we should adopt considerate councils and prudent and united action against the movements of that faction, born of sectional hate, thrown upon the surface in the convulsion of civil war, and kept alive by heartless demagogues who subordinate every interest, mental, moral and physical, public, private and social, to their own base and inordinate thirst for place and power, and the honors and emoluments of office. This party, led on by these demagogues, propose to reconstruct the governments of the Southern States so as to enfranchise the negroes and disfranchise the white men not of their party in those States. They look upon the South as a conquered province in the South, which will perpetuate political power in their hands.

This dangerous work of reconstruction, if successful, is fraught with dangers and calamities from which humanity shrinks back appalled. It will destroy the inspired work of Washington and his compatriots by the overthrow of all the reserved rights of the States, and the centralizing of power in the Federal Government. It will force a conflict of races by setting the white man and negro in political array against each other to contest the right to rule this country.

No government has ever been or ever can be maintained which assumes to distribute to political franchises, equally and impartially between two antagonistic races of men. This great truth is taught by history, and impressed by nature as an instinctive principle in every living heart. The struggle for the supremacy of race, when you set the two in political antagonism, is inevitable, and the conflict becomes unavoidable. The weaker of all his adherents must in the nature of things either yield or be exterminated. The antagonism of race cannot be abolished by human enactments, nor abrogated by constitutional amendments, and whenever you array the races in this country in a contest for the control and government of the country, the race now powerbeneath the sun to stay the hand of destruction and save the weaker race from extermination. When that conflict is forced, one or the other race must yield or perish. God will inspire our people with a patriotism which can rise above party or section, and give them wisdom to understand, and the humanity to avoid such a conflict.

The demagogues who are so wantonly forcing us upon these dangers pretend that it is only their purpose to vindicate, treasure and protect loyalty." Yet they make war upon our constitutional union more ruthlessly, but with less manly courage than did those whom they would punish. We can respect the manhood of those who, though erring in purpose and judgment, struck boldly and bravely for separating the Southern States into an independent Government. Grievously did they err, but grievously have they atoned for that error. But we have no respect for those who pervert the powers of a free government with which they are armed to the destruction of the rights and liberties of the Southern white men.

A brave man may and often does err, but a coward is always a failure. He is himself a fault. We admire the boldness and courage of Paul, who, while anti-christian, made open war upon christians from city to city, following them with the process of law, and when converted by the great light of truth, as boldly and courageously proclaimed the doctrines of christianity. But all men, Christian, Infidel and Pagan despise the character of Judas Iscariot, who, professing Christianity, betrayed his Lord with a kiss. So must all true Kentuckians look upon those who, professing Unionism, are destroying the Union by a shameless disregard of the obligations of the Constitution, which is the only bond of the Union. So must they regard those who, professing to love liberty, are for enfranchising the white man, and who, professing sympathy for the oppressed, legislate to burden and oppress the white man, and to exalt the negro. Such men, pretending to make treason odious, are acting the part of traitors to constitutional liberty, and of Judases to their own race.

These reconstruction tinkers have denied Kentucky Representatives their seats in Congress, and menace us with military government and reconstruction. In view of this condition of affairs, it becomes to inquire whether Kentucky, the first born into the Union, received under the administration of Washington, has a republican form of government. This inquiry is in the highest to the memory of Washington and his compatriots, and is infamous in its purposes of party vengeance and malignity. The threat to place us under military government is an unspeakable threat, and the attempt to carry it into execution will involve its movers in the fatal snares of their own treason.

Those threats toward us by these reconstructionists are baseless we dare assert and maintain the principles of constitutional government, maintain constitutional right and enforce constitutional duty. The people of Kentucky, in the exercise of their inalienable right to free self-government, have recently voted contrary to the wishes of these reconstructionists, and because the State is overwhelmingly Democratic, they would reconstruct us.

Referring to the recent election, he says: Let not our recent elections be misconstrued at home nor misunderstood abroad. The overwhelming vote cast for his Excellency, John L. Helm, was not the result of personal popularities. The cause was far deeper and more controlling than personal considerations, and in this speaking I do not detract from the personal merits and popularity of his excellency. The vote recently given was the irrepressible out-speaking of the people, regardless of party personal sympathies and party ties, in solemn and earnest condemnation of harsh, unwise, unpatriotic, anti-Republican, disunion and unconstitutional measures of policy of reconstruction adopted by the dominant majority in the so-called Congress of the United States. It does not detract from his merits and popularity to say the truth, that his great majority was attributable to the active and unyielding opposition of the people of Kentucky to that despotism which the dominant party in Congress continues to assert over a large portion of our common country, and a fixed purpose upon the part of our people to constantly assert and maintain the principles of a constitutional government.

Governor Helm, in his inaugural, referring to Federal relations, said: It is my fondest wish, most ardent hope and constant prayer, that all the States may be restored to their equal rights under the constitution. Let us forget the bitterness of the past; let us forgive its errors, remembering that we ask forgive divine and that when we no longer keep the heel of military despotism upon the people of ten sister States, we may cry out against the oppression of England against Ireland, of Russia against Poland, of Austria against Hungary. But the world will think that we may well be silent until then.

Referring to the exclusion of the Kentucky delegation, he says: The people of Kentucky have just cause to complain of the action of Congress in excluding from their seats the representatives from this State, who were duly elected in accordance with all the forms and requirements of law, and who had all the qualifications prescribed by the Federal Constitution. Nothing can be more explicit than the constitution upon this subject, for under article first, section second, we find the following: First. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Second, no person shall be a Representative who shall have not attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen. These are the sole and entire qualifications which are required by the constitution, and Congress has no constitutional power to add to or substract from them. This is the fundamental law, and it is admitted by both friend and foe that our representatives were all elected by the duly qualified voters of the State, and that all of them had the constitutional qualifications above enumerated.

Knowing that these things are fully susceptible of proof, and cannot be successfully contradicted or refuted, the foes of constitutional liberty point us to another article of the Constitution, which says, each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and under this clause claim that Congress is omnipotent upon this subject, and can deprive a free people of representation. Nothing can be more absurd or at war with common sense and reason. This clause in the constitution is as plain as those first cited, and is based on justice, for it was both necessary and proper that Congress should see that all its members were elected by the voters prescribed by the constitution, and that they possessed the qualifications required by it. This is the beginning and end of the constitutional discretion and power upon this subject, and if Massachusetts or another State sees proper to send Turks or Mormons, Chinese or Arabs to Congress, and they are elected by the qualified voters of the United States, they would undoubtedly be entitled to their seats. Kentucky fully accords to every State the right to choose its own representatives in conformity with the Constitution, whatever may be their political opinions, and she claims the same right for herself. Let any other construction of the Constitution prevail, and let it be understood that the mere caprice, whims and political prejudices of Congress are supreme upon this subject, and it may not be long before representatives may be denied their seats because they chance to be Protestants, Catholics or Democrats, and when elections are about to take place, the people will have no alternative left them but to send committees to Congress to ask of that body for whom they will graciously permit them to cast their votes.

At the last session of Congress our representatives were present and ready to take the oaths of office prescribed by that body, but as yet they have not been admitted to their seats. I sincerely trust, however, that the mists of passion and prejudice will soon pass away, and that Kentucky will not much longer be denied those sacred rights which are guaranteed her by the Constitution itself.

He touches the negro question thus: The negroes everywhere throughout the United States have been emancipated, and whether wisely or unwisely, it is needless now to say. It is an accomplished fact, a fixed, inexorable fact, and as such we should receive it, and it is our duty also to see that the negroes are protected to the fullest extent in both their persons and their property. We should treat them humanely and kindly, and do all we can to better their condition and make them useful citizens of the State, and in my first message to the Legislature I will make some recommendations upon this subject. They must understand, however, that white men will rule Kentucky. We are not yet sunk so low as to consent to be governed by negroes. Nor do I think there are a few renegade whites among us whose appetites so lust after power and place that they would be willing to see the white man in subjection to the negro, that they could fill their pockets with filthy lucre, or gratify their unhallowed ambition thereby; but thanks to God, they are few in number and will decline into insignificance as they are morally and disgraceful plans are fully disclosed.

In Kentucky even the majority of the Radicals declare their opposition to negro suffrage, and any radical competitor for office, who takes the contrary position, is overwhelmingly denounced. He has advocated such an odious measure, the vote cast for him would have been insignificant, even when compared with the vote cast for the man he received. The white is the superior race, as universal history and science declares, and will never accept the position of inferiority or obey to it willingly. Such thought is revolting to the white race. Other States should have the right to act as they please upon this subject. Kentucky fully accords them that right, but she claims the same privilege for herself, and will never consent that any but white men shall represent her interests or her honor.

The oath of office was administered to Gov. Helm by the Hon. Chas. G. Wintersmith. A grand salute was fired by the State Artillery. Hon. J. P. Campbell, as Master of Ceremonies, officiated, after which Col. S. B. Churchill, Secretary of State, read Governor Helm's inaugural, the Governor being too ill to undertake the task. The ceremonies were very imposing, and listened to with great interest by a large crowd.

BETHANY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Camp Meeting at Castleman's Run---Bethany College---Its History---Exercises at the Camp Ground.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BETHANY, WEST VIRGINIA, September 2, 1867.

In 1814 the members of the Church in this region, then a "feeble flock," held their first camp meeting in this place, a locality which has since become known in every State in the Union. Every year since, with the exception of four or five, two of them during the rebellion, has witnessed the gathering of the people to this, the place of their "feast of tabernacles." Though the encampment is not on the grand scale witnessed in many of the Eastern States, yet every meeting has been crowded, with more or less success, and the number of converts here dates back to the Church number thousands in the aggregate.

The distance from Wellsburg is about ten miles. The road passes through a beautiful region of country, well cultivated, and in strong contrast with some portions of the State more remote from Northern influences. The vitality of the North has been breathed to some extent into this part of the once "Old Dominion." The people are intelligent, refined, loyal, and the very soul of generous hospitality. Some miles out from Wellsburg is Bethany, noted as the seat of Bethany College, founded by the celebrated Alexander Campbell, the founder as well of the denomination known as "The Disciples of Christ," but usually called Campbellites. For many years Bishop Campbell resided in Bethany, and by his many discussions and voluminous writings gained a world-wide reputation. The buildings first erected were destroyed a few years since by fire, but new ones have taken their place. They are of grand proportions, imposing in appearance, surrounded by several acres of campus, and command a fine view of a small but pretty valley, through which flows Buffalo Creek.

As this is the principal institution under the care of the denomination, and as the buildings, when completed, will be among the finest intended for educational purposes in the land, the following brief description, taken from the catalogue for the past year, will not be uninteresting to your readers.

The entire pile of buildings presents a front of 420 feet. Of the central building, 192 feet are two stories high, and in the rear of the central or main entrance there is a tower 22 feet square and 130 feet high, surmounted by a spire of 56 feet high, making the greatest elevation 186 feet. At the extreme right is a wing occupying about 60 feet of the front, and extending back 80 feet, and two stories high. This portion of the building is the property of the Disciples, and is constructed of enduring materials of brick and stone, and slated roof. Its halls and rooms are capacious and convenient, with lofty ceilings, well lighted and ventilated. In it was specially planned for the accommodation of the Societies of the College, and will be exclusively appropriated to their use.

At the extreme left is the Mansion Hall, measuring 43 feet front, and extending back 112 feet.

In the rear of the first story of the main building there is an open corridor 16 feet wide, and extending 208 feet from the Grand Hall to the right wing. It is 14 feet high, in the clear, and is supported by buttresses.

There are five front entrances: the central one opens into a hall 12 feet wide, which extends across the long corridor to the main staircase. On each side of this hall is a room 18 by 26 feet; one is a Reception room, and the other is the Trustees' room, which is provided with a large fire proof vault. On each side of the main stairway is a students' waiting or study-room. The first floor includes, additionally, two Lecture rooms, each 27 by 38 feet, with recitation rooms each 27 by 20 feet, Professors' rooms, Tutors' rooms, Apparatus rooms, etc.

The second story is divided into two Class rooms, each 37 by 50 feet, a Library room, 41 by 58 feet, a Museum 25 by 41 feet, a Picture Gallery, 25 by 41 feet, and four Professors' and Tutors' rooms.

In the basement is a large Laboratory, the Janitor's residence, Gymnasium, fuel rooms, etc.

All the walls are of brick, and the roofs slated in the best style. The doors and window sills, lintels and hoods, steps, cornices, wall and tower coping, roof crotchets, finials, etc., are of stone. The interior wood work is of white and yellow pine. The entire building is constructed of the best materials, and in the best manner, and in style in every respect worthy of the great purposes to which it is devoted. All has been completed except the Grand Hall. The foundation has been laid, and the work will be resumed as soon as sufficient means are secured.

The first class, numbering five, graduated from the college in 1844. The aggregate of graduates is three hundred and thirty-nine. Of these Kentucky furnished 95, Virginia 90, Missouri 50, Tennessee 47, Pennsylvania 20, and sixteen other States the remainder, with the exception of one each from the District of Columbia, New Brunswick, Ireland, Scotland, Mexico and Canada West. The faculty at present consists of W. K. Pendleton, C. L. Loos, H. W. Harding, J. T. Barclay, and B. T. Tones. The students in attendance last year numbered eighty.

Passing three miles beyond Bethany, at a sharp corner in the road, you come suddenly upon the camp ground. The place bears a most picturesque beauty. East, north and south are rugged, cold hills, covered with native forests, while to the west rise sloping uplands, which have been reclaimed and are under cultivation. Many of the tents are rude, but comfortable structures, which remain permanently on the ground. Others are the ordinary canvass tents, which are removed on the close of each meeting. Among them tower grand old forest trees which, for more than half a century, have been unconscious witnesses of penitent tears, and songs of triumph, as worshipping thousands have shouted their pæans of victory over the triumphs of the cross.

There are upwards of forty tents upon the ground, and the attendance from the commencement has been good, and the order excellent. Nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure or interfere with the religious services of the worshippers. One regulation, rigidly observed by every tent-holder, is worthy of note. At a quarter past five o'clock in the morning the trumpet sounds and all arise. At six family worship is held in every tent. Prayers are again held at precisely seven in the evening. By this arrangement a beautiful uniformity is observed, and with the most evident good results.

The following ministers are in attendance: Revs. W. N. Davidson, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Washington District, Thomas M. Hudson, M. L. Weekly, D. B. Campbell, D. A. Pierce, A. J. Lane, A. W. Botts, George W. Dennis, M. B. Pugh, George B. Hudson, T. N. Boyle, John W. Hamilton, J. A. Pierce, W. Darley, H. S. White, I. C. Pershing, J. Q. A. Miller, George W. Barker, and Rev. Dingley, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and W. F. Poor of the West Virginia Conference. Several of these Ministers are well known in your city. The meeting is under the care of Dr. Davidson, who spent several years as pastor of the Trinity, Smithfield street and Liberty street M. E. Churches. I need not state to those who know him that he makes a most efficient Presiding Elder, and is held in high esteem by the ministers and people of the District.

The regular services commenced on Thursday evening with a sermon by Rev. M. L. Weekly, Pastor of Ross street M. E. Church, of Pittsburgh, in which he discussed as his theme, "Waiting upon God." It was an earnest, timely discourse, and prepared the way for the after exercises of the meeting. On Tuesday four public services were held, viz: at 8 and 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Revs. J. W. Hamilton, J. A. Pierce, T. N. Boyle and W. F. Poor, occupied the stand, and preached on "The Worldly Life and its change to the Spiritual Life;" "The History, Character and Triumphs of Christ;" "The Power and Triumphs of the Gospel," and "The Moral Insensibility of the Sinner and its Consequences." The services were deeply interesting and profitable.

The public services of Saturday commenced with an experience meeting, which was a season of great profit to the scores who participated. This was followed by a discourse on "God's love to the world," preached by Rev. W. Patterson, at 10½ A. M. "A witnessing people," and "Decision of character," were the subjects presented by Revs. David A. Pierce and Geo. W. Dennis, at 3 and 7½ P. M. A public prayer meeting closed the exercises of the day. The sermons were earnest and evangelical, and made a deep impression on the hundreds in attendance.

Sabbath morning murky clouds overhung the encampment, and threatened to seriously interfere with the services of the day. By eight o'clock, the time for the first sermon, hundreds had collected from far and near, but after singing and prayer a light shower of rain drove the congregation to a church on the outskirts of the encampment, where as many as could crowd in, listened to Rev. H. B. Edwards, who addressed them on "The folly of sinning against God." Those who could not gain entrance to the church took shelter in the tents or under the trees, and quietly awaited the breaking away of the clouds. By ten o'clock the storm had greatly increased, and arrangements were in progress for four services to be held in the church and tents, when to the great delight of the Christians assembled, and there was a promise of a pleasant day. The sound of the trumpet brought the multitude together to listen to a sermon on "The Riches and Poverty of Christ," delivered by Rev. L. C. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College. At 2 P. M., Rev. Thomas M. Hudson, one of the oldest and most honored members of the Pittsburgh Conference, preached a sermon of great power on "Man's Disease and his Remedy." Though the hour and the circumstances were unpropitious, yet for an hour and a half the attention of the vast multitude, since while he dwelt on the evidences of man's moral disease, and the abundant provision made for his recovery in the gospel of the Son of God. Those who were present will not soon forget it. The inspiration of his younger days came back with fresh power.

Revs. D. B. Campbell and A. W. Botts occupied the pulpit at 3 and 7½ P. M., and presented as their themes "Hope and Purity," and "Christ's ability to save." They were clear and cogent expositions of divine truth, and after the close of the sermons publicly invited to come forward as seekers of religion. Several came forward and sought for the salvation so freely offered to them in the gospel. This closed a day which will be long remembered.

Monday evening an experience meeting was held at 6 o'clock, affording an excellent opportunity of relating the simple story of their conversion. The witnesses were from several States, from many and widely scattered places, but the testimony was the same. Nearly the number were one or two who participated in the first meeting held upon the ground, more than half a century ago. Songs of praise mingled with the testimonies, and the interest grew, but in the midst of it, my friend W. H. Kincaid, of your city, and I were compelled reluctantly to withdraw.

Many objects of interest are worthy of notice, would time permit. Your correspondent, however, cannot close without reference to a tent which he saw upon the ground, and which is worthy of being stored away in some collection of church curiosities. After seven years service at camp meetings in the Baltimore Conference, it was brought West by the father of the Messrs. Gist, and was the first tent ever erected on the Castleman's run camp ground, and in it, on the Wednesday evening of the first meeting commenced, was offered the first prayer. With rare exceptions it has been brought to the ground from year to year ever since and looks as though it could do good service for years to come. The Gist family has become widely known, not only as a leading one in the M. E. Church, in point of wealth, intelligence and warm and generous hospitality. The latter trait is characteristic of this part of West Virginia. Your correspondent will not soon forget their manifestation of it in this case.

OHIO.

September 2, 1867.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Weston's Walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago---One Thousand Two Hundred Miles in Twenty-Six Days.

Edward Pason Weston, the young pedestrian, who created somewhat of a sensation in 1861, walking from Boston to Washington against time, averaging 51 miles for ten consecutive days, has been pitted against his old antagonist, to walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, Illinois, a distance of 1,200 miles, in twenty-six walking days, for the sum of $10,000 a side. George K. Goodwin backs the pedestrian, T. E. Wilcox risking his money on Weston's failure. The articles of agreement provide that Weston is to perform his arduous labor in thirty days, without walking between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday; he is to follow the post road; is to walk 100 consecutive miles in the line of march, and if he fails to do the feat, Weston being privileged to make five trials, on such days as he may select, provided he fails in his first attempt. He will be accompanied by two witnesses for each side, who are to follow him in a wagon, and are each to make statements under oath as to his progress; and the stakes, ($20,000, less $2,000 already up as a forfeit) are to be closed to the winner at Chicago as soon as the result is ascertained. The start from Portland is to be made between the 1st and 15th of October.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Treasury disbursed during August, the large sum of $25,000,000 for public service mostly on account of war and interior departments.

O. M. Mosquich, alias Jose Bonaldo, a young Spaniard who has been sought after by Mexican detectives, on a charge of having appropriated $200,000 in gold belonging to the Mexican Government, was arrested on Monday and taken before Justice Ledwith in New York. Sixty thousand dollars in gold bars were found in his possession, and it is supposed that the greater part of the money is in possession of his accomplices, some of whom are on their way to that city, and another, a woman, is on her way to Europe. It is also said the bars are copper, covered with a thin coating of gold, to deceive the unwary.

Prominent citizens from Baltimore state that great apprehension exists among the Unionists of that city in regard to the coming celebration of the anniversary battle of North Point, which is to take place in that city on the 8th inst. The militia of Kentucky and Virginia, numbering 18 composed mostly of returned rebel soldiers. Their number is put down at thirty thousand strong. Those regiments mustered in Baltimore and adjacent counties are to take part in the coming celebration. So also are several independent regiments, composed mostly of colored men who served in the Union army during the rebellion. A conflict is anticipated, these Baltimoreans state that the rebel element in Maryland, and especially in Baltimore, is very great, and they mean that which if they cannot do by the ballot, they are to express a willingness to obey a summons from Johnson to disperse Congress.

The yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form in Galveston, Indianola, and other Gulf ports; while in New Orleans it is raging beyond precedent since or during the war. In Galveston one day last week, there were 50 cases of fever, which resulted fatally, and in New Orleans the disease had attacked persons in every grade of life, generally proving fatal to the unacclimated, and it has been accompanied by the most malignant of fatal inflications, the terrible *remito*. Recent arrivals from that section bring information that newspapers there do not record all the deaths, and confirm the report that the majority of the Northerners who settled there during and since the war are either dead, sick, or fleeing North. The fact that the yellow fever has visited the Northern cities with such severity

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]

WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 28.]

If the notice of Judge Williams's nomination which appeared in the "*Post*" at the time, and now kept standing at the head of the Republican papers, is intended as a rebuke for any supposed inconsistency since, it fails in its purpose. We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams's private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic. The democracy plants itself upon principle and deals with facts, and discusses the public and official acts of candidates.

OUR letter to-day, descriptive of Kansas and Minnesota, will be found to be unusually interesting. The writer is a practical man and a close observer.

THE Postmaster General could not do a better thing than to straighten out the mails between New York and Philadelphia and the West, more especially those westward-bound by this route. The delays and irregularities have become chronic, for which there must be a cause worthy of Mr. RANDALL'S immediate attention.

CURIOUS and true, is the announcement that Confederate bonds are advertised by a bank officer, in Washington, who has an order from somewhere to fill. What has produced this symptom of returning vitality, in an article supposed to be thoroughly dead? Is it the warmth of the political atmosphere, at Washington, that has revived it?

THE unreconstructed Louisianians in New Orleans are represented as being "swearing mad," and deeply disgusted with the order of Gen. GRANT forbidding the restoration to power of any officer removed by the District Commanders. Doubtless as much as this was expected from the order; and Gen. GRANT has the thanks of the country for issuing it. It proves how vigilant he is in the use of every particle of power he possesses, to checkmate Mr. JOHNSON and repress the disloyal schemes lately developed in the South.

SENATOR TRUMBULL communicates to *The Advance*, the new religious paper in Chicago, an article taking strong ground against the proposition to legislate impartial suffrage into all the States by Congressional enactment. It can be done only by the voluntary action of the States, or through an amendment to the Constitution. Coming from so distinguished a member of the United States Senate as Mr. TRUMBULL, an argument of this description is calculated to exert an important influence, and its appearance at this time may be regarded as somewhat significant.

WE are aware of the fallacy of reasoning from the general principles of humanity, and applying the conclusions to every sort of men. Yet we are obliged to draw that logical bow at a venture sometimes, for the attainment of moral ends. So we do, in saying that a man who wins money on a prize fight must have a very brutish mind or uncomfortable feelings as he spends the price of blood and pain on his own pleasures. This drink was procured by a terrible hit on another man's eye, and that was obtained by a felling blow on another man's breast, and the other, the twenty-seventh round supplied, &c. And so his drinks and rides and his necktieand his boots are purchased with bruises and batterings. Such is the logic, but we are not so green as to suppose that the conclusion at all disturbs the feelings of the man who thus wins the money that he spends in his pleasures.

THERE is every prospect that the ensuing election in Massachusetts will be marked with some novel and exciting features. The political questions of the day are likely to be superseded by that of Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition; and the complications threaten the temporary defeat of the regular Republicans in the State. A Boston letter predicts that two radical candidates will be in the field—one Prohibition, the other Anti-Prohibition, and the same authority says the Democratic State Convention will adjourn without making a nomination. Governor BULLOCK will be renominated as the Prohibition Candidate, and his late Adjutant General, Col. SCHOULER, whom he dismissed at the instance of General BUTLER, will be on the other side. Col. S. is not accused of conservatism in the ordinary sense. He held the relation of Adjutant General to Gov. ANDREW during the war, and did a great deal of hard work and correct thinking. Well informed persons, we perceive, regard his election as not impossible.

A FALSE FACE.

The following sentences, by their intrinsic soundness, commend themselves to the consideration and approval of every patriotic man:

"There could not be a worse or a more unstable government than that which the revolutionists thus seek to establish."

"The constitution under which the United States attained all its greatness—the constitution which has been the object of almost idolatrous worship by the wisest of the land—the constitution which has been boastfully held up as a beacon-light and example to the world—this constitution is to be '*regenerated*.'"

"We trust no reader of this journal will ever be a party to the murder of the constitution, or a merry-maker over its grave."

"We should not consent so promptly to so frightful and unnecessary a calamity. We should not concede the death of the Constitution. We should deny that it is dead, even though for a time it sleeps. We should assert its life, maintain its dignity and integrity, and labor for its recognition, by all the means in our power. It is a folly and a crime, it is treason to country and a betrayal of liberty, it is our own and our children's ruin, to do otherwise. If we can do no more to prevent its overthrow, we can protest, and we should protest, solemnly and with appeal to God and man, against so great an iniquity as the destruction of all the landmarks of freedom, and the placing of the people, as to all the rights pertaining to person, property and the pursuit of happiness, naked to the veriest caprice of those who may chance to have grasped the sceptre of authority."

Now let our readers guess—where do these utterances come from? which party? What locality? They will have to give it up. We extract them from a long editorial, which from its style we take to be part of a longer sermon, in the Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner*. The sentiments are unexceptionable, but they are found in an article replete with wild party rallings and ravings—gems set in nickel or brass. With this trick of putting in simulated patriotism to give currency to false statements and sentiments, political controversy is familiar. But when it is tried by notorious and Cain-marked conspirators and traitors against their country, it provokes contempt, more than it demands the needless labor of exposure.

But let us not be misunderstood. If there was or ever had been, in that class of journals to which the *Enquirer* belongs, any expression which, by the greatest stretch of charity, could be interpreted as evidence of repentance or even regret, for the horrid crime of rebellion, we should only notice sentiments like the above with satisfaction, as further evidence in the same reformatory direction. But it is not so. They do not stand upon the ordinary debatable ground that lies between political parties, where each may flourish the constitutional banner to rally its friends, and where each may, in intention and in fact, be honestly for the constitution. Their acts of treason, war and bloodshed have placed them in an entirely different category, and until they indicate at least some regret for their acts, their expressions must be interpreted by their position. Thus interpreted, the more true their expressions, like the above, are in themselves and the more solemnly they are enunciated, the more clearly do they convict them of base hypocrisy.

How long is it since this same class of persons who now libel Union men as "revolutionists," undertook by force and treason to overthrow the Government, denouncing it as the worst under Heaven? How long since they openly disowned and denounced this same Constitution, and gave their oaths to another? How long since they filled the country with bloodshed and mourning by their conspiracy and war? No regret has been expressed by them for these crimes against the Constitution and the country. While true men were by thousands laying down their lives for the Constitution and Union, they on every success of their parricidal arms were "merry-makers" over the anticipated destruction of both. And even now, encouraged, as they were before, by the sympathy of those who differ from them only by the accident of locality and by the defection that has taken the place of soundness in the high seats of authority, they secretly indulge the same hopes of ultimate triumph over the friends of the Union. To further these hopes their hue-and-cry is raised against the Union party as the destroyer of the Constitution, and the greatest thief shouts "stop thief," with the most stentorian voice.

Let no Union man be deceived by so palpable a confidence trick, which is not confined to Richmond artists. The common sympathies of the party make their strategy substantially the same. In our Northern politics, those who most favored the rebellion are loudest declaimers for the Constitution and most persistent libelers of those who periled their lives for its maintenance. And the elections must again demonstrate, by overwhelming Union majorities, who are the friends of the Constitution and the Union. The decision of Union arms must be re-affirmed by Union votes. And we have no doubt it will be so in every State.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The contest in the Republican Convention yesterday, especially for Senator, was animated and resulted in the nomination of RUSSELL ERRETT, he receiving twenty majority over Senator BIGHAM. In dropping Senator BIGHAM we cannot say the Convention acted wisely, and in this we think many good Republicans, out of the District as well as in, will concur. It will be fortunate if his successor succeeds in serving his constituents and the State as acceptably.

It is but just to say that the choice turned very much on questions of a local character, and that the decision cannot be regarded as having been secured as the result of a deliberate canvass of the qualifications of the two candidates. Had not questions of a sectional and local character—not the least of which was consolidation—interposed, it is not to be doubted that the prospects for Senator BIGHAM'S nomination by a decisive majority would have held good to the end and been fully realized.

The Assembly Ticket as a whole is a marked improvement on that of last year. AUGUSTUS BECKERT, of Reserve, is an intelligent and upright German. As a soldier of the Union he gave a leg and offered his life to save the Government of his adopted country. WILLIAM R. FORD, of Pittsburgh, as a member of the City Council for the last two years, has manifested excellent capacity and a thorough appreciation of the interests of this community. That he will make an intelligent and upright legislator cannot be questioned for a moment. GEORGE WILSON is the only member of the old delegation renominated—a fact more significant and a compliment more valuable than anything that could be said of him. GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, is a leading citizen, well versed in the affairs of the county and a man of tried integrity. DAVID L. SMITH, of Allegheny, has once occupied a seat in the Legislature. He went early into the war, served with credit to the close, and came out with the rank of Brevet Colonel. ALEXANDER MILLER, of McKeesport, is a respected, intelligent and upright citizen. All the nominees are true and tried Republicans, and to elect them by a rousing majority, the Republicans of Allegheny have only to put forth a vigorous and united effort.

TAXING BONDS.

An unrestricted power to tax Government securities by State legislation would be the most signal and complete triumph of the doctrine of State rights. It will be remembered how proudly the Governor of Kentucky, under the impulse of that doctrine, responded with a negative to the President's first call for troops to put down the great Southern insurrection.

Suppose the call had been made, as it often was, for the loan of money to the Government for the prosecution of its work. This, State authority could not directly prevent, if individual citizens had the money, liked the terms and were disposed to lend. But if the Legislature of a State had the right to step in as a third party, and lay a tax limited only by its own will, or to menace the transaction with such a measure, it might indirectly, but effectually prevent the supply of funds for the necessities of the Government. The effect of the failure might be fatal to the nation and all its public interests, and could not fail, though not fatal, to be highly injurious. The safety of the Republic is the Supreme law, and an engagement or contract inace for that end should not be impaired or annulled by any action of itself, and much less, of other parties, after that safety has been secured. To impose a tax on these securities, therefore, would be not only flagrant injustice, by breach of stipulation, but also a bad policy by preventing loans when the exigencies of the Government should require them. The small loss to States, as such, is compensated by the safety and benefit accruing to the Republic.

ONE striking feature of the Ohio canvass is that the Democratic speakers are all of the Peace Party. Not a single known War Democrat appears in the field on their side. This is for them an ominous sign of the result. It is, in fact, an appeal to the people to acknowledge themselves wrong in the war. This is also true of Pennsylvania. Those who sympathised with the rebellion are foremost in the Democratic ranks, and the candidate of that party at the gloomiest hour of the war volunteered an opinion from the bench, which, had it prevailed, would have been to the rebels as good as an army of men.

HERE is an amiable paragraph, which shows how kindly the *Tribune* feels towards Mr. Stanton:

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone in 1862 was arrested at midnight, placed in Fort Lafayette, removed from his command, charged with treasonable practices, kept without a trial, months out of his rank in the middle of the war, after a brilliant service in Louisiana, and, in fact, driven from the army in disgrace. This is one of the mysteries of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and as Mr. Stanton gave the order for Gen. Stone's arrest, now that he is out of office he may probably give the reason.

IN response to another application for Gen. Grant's letter on the removal of Stanton, the President's reply was in these words: "If General Grant wants it published, let him publish it himself. He volunteered the letter. I didn't ask him for it. I consider my letter an answer to them."

"A VETERAN OBSERVER," predicts the Republican State ticket will be elected in Ohio by a large majority, and the suffrage amendment will be carried by about eight thousand less.

SPEAKING of sensations, the good people of Newport were sorely exercised at an impromptu row boat race the other day, by the appearance of a solitary mariner, (not Coleridge's ancient mariner, however,) rowing his little bark, *with his face toward the bow*, while all the other oarsmen faced the stern, as usual. It proved to be a new invention by Dr. Samuel W. Francis, and consisted simply of an ordinary oar with a joint in it, handled precisely as oars usually are; but it was so jaunty and "pat" in its movement that no rudder was necessary, and the old boatmen were quite agog, and pronounced it a good thing.

ENGLAND is now in earnest in her preparations for the Abyssinian war. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to transport troops. If aid is not to be too late, the greatest dispatch is needed, for, according to the last letters received from Abyssinia, the King, finding himself surrounded by the rebels, had ordered the Governor of Magdala to cut off the heads of all the captives. It is hoped, however, that the Governor will try to save the captives for the sake of prospective reward.

MINNESOTA AND KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, August 30, 1867.

Minnesota is one of the great wheat growing sections of the country, and this year has an abundant crop, which is about all harvested. Illinois can boast of her great farmers—the Sullivans, Strahans, &c.,—with their thousands of acres under cultivation, but Minnesota can boast of some very large wheat farms. Mr. Dalrymple, near Hastings, has seventeen hundred acres in wheat, seven hundred of which are in one field, and the estimate which is made of the product for this year is twenty-five bushels to the acre, or forty-two thousand bushels, which, at $1 50 per bushel, yields a return of $63,000. Mr. Dalrymple, we are told by the editor of a Hastings paper, will, after paying for his land, houses, barns, and machinery, get off cultivation, &c., have a net profit of over $20,000. This story will scarcely be believed by some of your readers, but I am assured by a gentleman who visited the farm while the wheat is being cut, that it is not an over statement. He saw nine of McCormick's reapers at work at one time, and 170 men at work in the various fields. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa will market many millions more wheat than at any former harvest. Illinois will not come up to the favorable estimate of its wheat crop, made before the harvest. Corn does not promise so well in any of the States that I have visited, and as a general thing looks badly. The spring was too wet, and the weeds could not be worked out, and have choked the crop. We may have to be satisfied with three-quarters or one-half of a corn crop, as compared with favorable years. Missouri has a larger number of acres in corn than in any previous year, but the yield for the season, already stated, is not likely to be greater than in some other years. Kansas will produce a fine crop of corn, and other crops are said to have produced well. It seems to me of all the young States Minnesota shows the best evidence of substantial prosperity. The growth of its towns, and the energy and enterprise of its people is truly astonishing. I know of no part of our country where they erect such fine buildings as they do in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Passing from the Mississippi to the Missouri, and contrasting Missouri and Kansas with Wisconsin and Minnesota, one cannot but award the favor to the country watered by the Mississippi. The lumber trade, and the wonderful crops of wheat produced by Minnesota and Wisconsin give us the key to their prosperity.

The Upper Mississippi—I mean above the Falls of St. Anthony—abounds in the finest forests of pine. They have in Wisconsin the St. Croix, Chippewa, Menominie, Eau Clair, Black and Wisconsin rivers, and their numerous tributaries, all of which flow through magnificent forests of pines and other valuable timbers. Then consider what a market for their lumber! the vast prairies of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, &c., &c. Northern energy, intelligence and enterprise are making the great North West a most desirable country to emigrate to by those seeking new homes. The climate is not so genial as that of Missouri or Kansas, but when it is cold there is no humidity in the atmosphere, and many persons who have emigrated from our own good State declare that they prefer a Minnesota winter to a Pennsylvania winter. The want of fruit would seem with me, as the most serious objection; yet they can grow apples in Minnesota.

Gen. Israel Garrard, of Frontenac, on Lake Pepin, some of the most lovely spots on this earth—showed me some fine apples and peaches upon trees of his own planting in his garden. I ate one of fine flavor, and bear testimony to the fact that apples can be grown in Minnesota. Why not? Fine apples are grown in Vermont. But I presume that Minnesota will not become as celebrated for its great yield of fruit as it is now for its wonderful crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn and potatoes. The railroad system of Minnesota, when completed, will develop the vast resources of its fertile soil, by affording an outlet to every section of the State.

While the predominant element of population is from New England, there are to be found great numbers from Pennsylvania. The industry and steadiness of Pennsylvanians co-operating with the sleepless energy of New England work admirably together, and are fast building up a grand State which but a few years ago was inhabited by a few Indian tribes, and considered outside the pale of civilization.

Passing to another subject, permit me to express my satisfaction with the late developments in regard to the position of General Grant. The loyal men of the country felt uneasy and dissatisfied with what seemed to be General Grant's anamolous position, but recent developments would seem to put a more favorable construction upon his purposes and acts.

I notice considerable anxiety among intelligent men. They ask, What does the President intend? What does he want? Are we to have more trouble?

It seems to me that he wishes to provoke Congress to impeach him. The Democratic party—the leaders—such men as Seymour, Vallandigham and others would rejoice to see such a muddle. As parties now stand, there is not the smallest chance for the success of that party. They know the President is hated, feared and desperate, and hope that out of a great commotion, such as would be produced by impeachment, something might turn up to better the prospects of the Copperhead rebellious who now compose the Democratic party.

Let the great party of the country not be provoked. Let us patiently pay the penalty for having trusted power in the hands of such a man. I hope that Congress will continue to treat him as it has done, and not add to his power by impeaching him. The people have to see with him two and a half years more, and possibly—bear with one and a half of misrule.

A.

RAPID NOTES OF A EUROPEAN TOURIST.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, August 19, 1867.

Since my last from Copenhagen, I have traveled about seventeen hundred miles, and "done" Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Munich and intermediate points, and am now at this place, from whence I will plunge into the mountains and lakes of Switzerland. I found Stockholm well worth a visit; the town and people cleanly, refined, intelligent, honest and beautiful. The Swedish ladies I consider, next to the Danish, the most beautiful in Northern Europe. Their clear white and red complexions are to Americans something wonderful. I would advise my friends not to go to St. Petersburg or farther north than Stockholm, without the purse and unfathomable, as I found the Russian cities immeasurably the most expensive cities I have yet been in, in fact double and treble that of any other European city.

I found heavy clothing, overcoats and blankets absolutely necessary in August, and at Cronstadt, on the Gulf of Finland, witnessed the remarkable spectacle of the midnight sun, exactly on the line of latitude 60 degrees. Here the sun never sets, and there is no night. The people go to bed, however, at regular intervals and darken their dwellings. I meet the everlasting and irrepressible Yankee wherever I go—amid the eternal shows of Russia and the North pole, and the burning mountains of the Equinox. The hotels of Europe are more than half supported by Americans, and they are treated like princes on account of their generous liberality, which is, I regret to say, often taken advantage of by swindlers. The guide books, I find, all underrate the cost of travel in Europe about one-half. They only give what it would cost *themselves* or an experienced person, who have been over the ground and is thoroughly conversant with things. Let any just double the prices of the guide books and he will not exceed the actual cost. I would not be induced to go over the ground I have traveled again for double the money it cost me. I find the United States so far ahead of Europe in all that contributes to comfort, cleanliness and health, that it excites my astonishment that a country so old in experience should cling to habits and prejudices so utterly absurd and transparent. But I must make this city an exception, and why? Because it is in a free country, so marked is the contrast between despotism and republicanism. As soon as I crossed the line from Austria to Switzerland the change for the better was distinctly visible in every respect. The people looked, talked and seemed actually to breathe freer. Spirit and enterprise seemed to inspire everything. Even the railroad cars were changed from the close, pent up, suffocating boxes of the rest of Europe to the open, airy, cheerful and social cars of the United States, with ice water, mirrors, water closets, &c., &c., entirely absent in other European cars. The climate of Europe is much milder in summer than in the same latitude in the United States. I have traveled nearly all over Europe without once having had to dress in summer clothing, and a person dressed in a suit of white linen is a novelty here. I met Quartermaster General Meigs and Minister Harrington in Dresden. Their health is improving wonderfully. General Hooker and ex-Postmaster General King, who I met in London are also rapidly improving in health. General Hooker can now walk some distance, and hope is entertained of his entire recovery. I have met quite a number of Pittsburghers on the *qui vive*, among them the Messrs. Garrison and family, Wm. Coleman, and Denny, from whom I received a file of COMMERCIALS, a welcome treat I assure you, as I had not seen a home paper since I left Pittsburgh. I will go from here through Switzerland, and back down the Rhine to Paris, and after a rest of a month will "do" Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece and Turkey, and will give you letters from such points as I think will be of general interest to your numerous readers, who I hope will take the advice of a miserable victim and stay at "home, sweet, sweet home," and escape discomfort, starvation, dishonesty and disappointment. I am traveling not for pleasure but as a sad duty I owe to my friends who I earnestly hope will profit by my experience. If I escape from the lunatics and banditti of Europe alive, I design devoting the remnant of my days to writing a book eulogistic of the United States and her great, glorious and beneficient institutions.

C. S.

THE incorporators of the Columbus, Tiffin and Toledo Railroad have secured the services of Mr. Strahan, a competent engineer of Fort Wayne, to survey the route. The route in which Tiffin is interested is that over the C. & T. road to Fremont, thence through Tiffin to Gallon or Crestline, and over the C. & C. road to Columbus.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday last a wealthy German resident of Chicago, named Hoarbleicher, made an attempt to commit suicide by taking ten grains of morphine. The fact was soon discovered by his friends and remedial measures adopted, and it is now thought that he will recover. The chief cause of Hoarbleicher's troubles was an unfortunate marriage which he contracted about five years ago with one of the most beautiful and accomplished German ladies of Chicago. The woman proved unfaithful. Mr. Hoarbleicher bore with her for years, but at last on the 30th of last May, she deserted him and left the city in company with the man who had seduced her. In June Hoarbleicher applied for and obtained a decree of divorce from his wife, who is said to be living in Kansas, but he never recovered from the shock which her desertion and faithlessness caused him.

The Baltimore *Commercial* says: One of the largest and most costly dwellings likely to be erected in the city for a good while to come, is now going up opposite Lafayette Square for a gentleman from Louisiana, who is but the pioneer of others from the same section.

Paymaster A. H. Prescott, of Arizona, in a letter dated July 1st, says: "There are probably ten Indian massacres to every one reported. The military force is not half equal to the demand, and unless some suitable commander is appointed and can comprehend the true condition of the country, it is feared many years will elapse before it will be relieved of Indian trouble and personal danger. The country, however, is constantly increasing in white population."

Paris means to surpass the world in the beauty of its new opera house. There are wide arcades, magnificent pedestals crowned with statues, red marble, gold inscriptions, pillars of violet Fiorentine marble, balustrades of green Swedish marble, genii bearing scrolls with the letters N. and E.; and near the roof runs a line of gilt masks. The structure is imperial in its magnificence, and the critics—probably disappointed architects—think it is vulgarly magnificent.

A lorette in Havana, a Kentucky girl went with her gay friends to dine at a restaurant. Of a sudden she grew pensive, her companions rallying her about her silence, when a click was heard as of the cocking of a pistol, but as nothing seemed to be wrong nobody paid any attention to it. Of a sudden she took up a glass and shouting to the others, "Here's to our loves," placed a revolver under the right side of her chin, and before anybody could interfere she pulled the trigger, the bullet crashing through her brain, producing instant death.

The clamorers for more bishops in the English Church ceased their cry when it was proposed to increase the number without granting them seats in the House of Lords. It seems the flocks wanted political rather than spiritual shepherds.

It is related of a celebrated physician in New York that there came to him a patient from away out in Vermont, to who was quite broken down in health and believed that only a long course of being medicined by the "great doctor" could save him. While waiting in the physician's ante-room, the sufferer became interested in examining some house plants in the window. When the Doctor came in, observing his employments, and judging him to be fond of flowers, he back'ard his way back to Vermont, and every day gather a flower, get its botanical name, and press it in a book. That was all. The patient was disappointed at the simplicity of the prescription, but obeyed, grew to take a deep interest in botany—and was soon quite well, thanks to out-door exercise.

PERSONAL.

—Senator Sumner is preparing to take up his residence in Washington permanently. He has sold his house in Boston with that intention.

—The reported serious sickness of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia can not but give rise to serious apprehensions among the best classes of the Russian people, for there is reason to believe that after the death of the present Czar his eldest son will not be permitted to ascend the imperial throne of Russia, there being a strong faction among the Russian aristocracy in favor of conferring the crown on the Czar's brother, the Grand Duke Constantine. A bloody struggle may arise from these plans of Constantine's friends and admirers. The Grand Duke Constantine is considered the ablest member of the imperial family, but his cruel hereditiary is by no means popular. He is subject to fits of terrible irascibility, and frequently is feeble health.

—It is a singular fact that lives apparently most precarious at their beginning are often protracted to an unusual length. The Frenchman, Fontenelle, who survived to within a few weeks of a century, was thought to be still-born. Voltaire, who died at eighty-four, was a very puny infant. Lyman Beecher, who attained his eighty-eighth year, was a painfully diminutive and sickly babe, whilst the distinguished Dr. Spaulding, who graduated at Harvard about the same time that Mr. May received his diploma at Yale, like him was obliged to be absent during part of his college course, and was regarded as a consumptive. He, however, died at ninety-six, and was the last survivor of his class. It may also be remarked in this connection that our college presidents exhibit an unusually large percentage of longevity—Dr. Nott, of Union, who was born in the same year with Dr. Davis (reached ninety-three, and Josiah Quincy, of Harvard, ninety-two, while many others completed or passed their three-score and ten.

—Gerfraud, the black man with the white moustache, has not suffered much by his deposition. He is disporting himself in Paris, and he has untold wealth at his banker's, which he can command with a flourish of his pen. Rumor, he seems to be even more comfortably situated than he had confirmed the kind of the Haytien Government with a rope around his neck and a pistol at his back every moment. This is explained by the way he conducted his finances, and various sharp practices while in office.

—Dr. James Jackson died in Boston on Tuesday last. Had he lived till October 31, he would have completed his ninetieth year. He was a very skillful physician, and stood as high in his profession as any American that ever belonged to it. He was a student under Dr. Holyoke, who died at Salem in 1829, in his one hundred and first year, so that these two medical gentlemen may be said to have connected the last and the first generations of men in the early colonial days, as Dr. Holyoke must have been acquainted with men who remembered Governor Bradstreet, who died in 1697, at the age of 97, a member of the council that governed Massachusetts in 1630. As Queen Elizabeth died in 1603, Dr. Jackson may be said to have been the last link that connected the present day with the long-gone Elizabethan time.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax has just returned from Lake Superior, where he has been spending a number of days very pleasantly. He soon returns to his home in Indiana, and intends to take the stump for the Republican cause in Ohio.

—Archbishop Purcell has returned from Europe to Cincinnati. The Catholics there had arranged to give him a reception, but he peremptorily declined it.

—Mrs. Jeff. Davis arrived at Norfolk on Friday, passed the day with her relatives in that city, and left in the evening for Canada, via New York.

—Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, accompanied by his staff, and Gen. Comstock, of Gen. Grant's staff, has arrived in Helena, Montana Territory. The General left St. Paul on the 5th of June, and has been making the rounds among the forts on the Northern Overland Mail route.

—Gen. Schofield's health was still in a very precarious condition on Friday last, with no sign of improvement. He was recently attacked by intermittent fever, which is very prevalent in Virginia at this season. The General is under the charge of Surgeon Janney, at Fortress Monroe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,

ALSO WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Plumbers' Iron and Enameled Goods,

Copper Boilers, Bath Tubs, Showers,

Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps,

Black and Galvanized Iron Boilers,

Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools,

Vitrified Stone Drain Pipe, &c.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE.

An examination of Applicants for Schools in Wilkins Township, will be held in WILKINSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, AT 8½ O'CLOCK, A. M.

JOHN BLACK, Secretary.

HAZARD POWDER

I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

Hazard's Celebrated Powder.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

MASONIC.

The Monument erected at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., by the employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, to the memory of Brother JOHN FITZSIMMONS, deceased, will be dedicated by the Alliance Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M., on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867,

At 10 o'clock. The Lodges of Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, Rochester, Brighton, and all Lodges along the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, are cordially invited to assist in the ceremonies. By order of the Lodge.

W. E. GRIFFITH, Secretary.

GREAT PRIZE KILN—HOFFMANN'S PATENT CIRCULAR BRICK KILN, with perpetual operations, received, and did at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, also at the late exhibition in Paris, one of the great prizes. Only sixty-four of those prizes in all were distributed, and the inventor had the honor of receiving said prize from the hands of the Emperor Napoleon. In this Kiln is going on at the same time and without interruption, *the burning, the gradual cooling, the gradual heating, the setting* of fresh kiln and *burning out* of burned and sufficiently cooled bricks, lime, cement, &c., and *the fires are supplied with red hot coals from the fire* to support the combustion.

By the use of this Kiln two-thirds of the fuel are saved, the bricks are burnt better and much more uniform, labor is saved in working it, and any kind of fuel, as wood, coal, peat, small coal, &c., may be used. For particulars apply to L. L. DETHLEFS, 213 East Broadway, New York City.

PATENT REVERSIBLE PAPER COLLAR,

Cheapest Collar Ever Invented,

Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed stitch, and in all the different styles of

BYRON, GARROTE, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.

THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN

Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.

Mens Cuffs, all sizes, to LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are now ready to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market. For sale to the trade by

F. H. EVANS,

Manufacturer's Agent, 91 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. 8:W:F

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY COODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.

"FULLERTON'S"

FREEPORT

BARRED FLANNELS.

We are the AGENTS for the sale of this well known make,

Fullerton's Barred Flannels

SOLD AT MILL PRICE.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

115 WOOD STREET.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., AND A. M. SPEER, M. D., having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public, the former in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 196 PENN ST., two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. cod

HOUSEKEEPERS

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By taking your Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., &c., to No. 3 St. Clair street, second door from the bridge, third floor, and have them replated by the new and improved process, which is warranted to wear as good as new, at very trifling cost. Silversmiths and Platers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we pay particular attention to Electro-plating, Electro-typing, Gold and Silver Fire Gilding, &c. Give us a call. J. J. ALLEN. cod

SEEING IS BELIEVING.—ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, (made to suit any cook stove), for cooking all kinds of vegetables, meats, puddings and dumplings, etc., without flavoring each other, and one pudding in each steam vessel. Indorsed by principal hotel proprietors and by leading families. Manufactured and sold by ROBERTS & SHERRATT, No. 61 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ws

THE PRIZE APPLE PARER—THE Lightning Apple Parer, proved by two years' use, and hundreds of testimonials, to be the best Apple Parer in use. Call and see it at the Manufacturer's Agent, where dealers can be supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

JAMES BOWN,

ws 136 WOOD STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,

R. G. DUN & CO.

The oldest and most complete system ever organized for the promotion of Banking and Mercantile interests, and general protection of trade.

"The most reliable Mercantile Agency in the country, known as *The Mercantile Agency*."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

DONALD MURRAY, Man'r.,

Corner Fourth and Wood streets.

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

no14 30 FIFTH ST

ELEY'S

CAPS, WADS AND CARTRIDGES.

A full assortment of Eley's Caps, Wads, Cartridges and Ammunition, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

ws No. 136 WOOD STREET.

BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS—I have just received a fine assortment of the above Guns, of my own importation, direct from one of the best makers in Europe, which I am selling at much lower rates than they can be purchased from the jobbing houses in New York or Philadelphia.

JAMES BOWN,

ws 136 WOOD STREET.

FOR PICKLING.

PURE CIDER AND WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

At the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,

346 Liberty street.

I HAVE

150,000 HAND MADE BRICK,

Which I will sell at NINE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND, at the kiln.

Builders take notice.

S. D. KARNS, JR.

Tarentum, August 31, 1867.

POWDERED TARTARIC ACID.

500 LBS FOR SALE BY

S. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,

cod Corner Wood and First sts.

THE BEST SHOT GUN.

ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER.

Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Auburn, Mass. Send for circular. cod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

State Agricultural Society

WILL HOLD ITS EXHIBITION

AT PITTSBURGH,

TUESDAY, Sept. 24th,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th,

THURSDAY, Sept. 26th,

FRIDAY, Sept. 27th.

AN OFFICE IS OPEN AT

No. 10 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

Catalogues of Premiums can be obtained upon application there.

The Entry Books must close on MONDAY EVENING, September 23d, unless in special cases, to be determined by the Committee. For purpose of entering, the office will be open until 11 o'clock on the night of that day.

All pedigrees of stock must be handed into the office of the Secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

All persons, EXHIBITORS, who desire offering stock or articles for sale, must notify the Secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

Hay and Straw will be furnished FREE; all other feed at current market rates. Water in full supply.

The regulations will in all cases be closely adhered to. The Exhibition will open on

Tuesday, Sept. 24, at Noon.

Single admission 25 cents; membership One Dollar, with four admission tickets; life membership Ten Dollars; carriages, horses and drivers, 25 cents; passengers 25 cents; single horse and rider 50 cents; supplementary 25 cents.

Premiums will be paid as soon as the Secretary can prepare the awards for the Treasurer, but not before FRIDAY, September 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Efficient police and guard, both for day and night, for protection of all articles on exhibition, has been provided.

A. BOYD HAMILTON,

PRESIDENT.

A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.

Office of the State Agricultural Society, Harrisburg, September 3, 1867.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

A few avaricious and unprincipled Flour Dealers in and around Pittsburgh, are now purchasing second-hand sacks, with our brand upon them, filling them with an inferior quality, and selling it as our Flour. Finding it difficult to procure the quantity of second-hand sacks, they are trying to get the sack maker here to make and print a lot for them.

To prevent this fraud upon the public, we are putting our sacks, and marking them with a printed label, with name of firm and date of manufacture.

As we keep a register of the Flour made each day, and the kind of Wheat ground, we are at all times enabled to know the quality of Flour made.

Look Out for Short Weights.

Some of the dealers who are filling the sacks, are putting in short weights, some only equal to twenty pounds per bar

The Daily Commercial

THE NIGHTINGALE IN THE STUDY.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"Come forth in my cathedral calls to me,
And hear my sing a canzona,
That in this old familiar tree,
Shall hang a garden of Alcina.

These buttercups shall brim with wine
Beyond all Lesbian juice of Massic;
May not New England be divine?
My ode to ripening summer, classic?

Or, If to me you will not hark,
He Beaver Brook a thrush is singing,
Till all the alder-coverts dark
Seem sunshine-dappled with his singing.

Come out beneath the unmastered sky,
With its emancipating spaces,
And learn to sing as well as I,
Unpoiled by meditated graces.

What boot your many-volumed gains,
Those withered leaves forever turning,
To win, at best, for all your pains,
A nature mummy-wrapped in learning?

The leaves wherein true wisdom lies
On living trees the sun are drinking,
Those white clouds drowning through the skies
Grew not so beautiful by thinking.

Come out 'with me, the oriole cries,
Escape the demon that pursues you!
And hark, the cuckoo, weather wise,
Still hiding, further onward woos you."

"Ah, dear old friend, that, all my days,
Hast poured from that syringa thicket
The quaintly discontinuous lays
To which I hold a season ticket—

A season ticket cheaply bought
With a dessert of pilfered berries,—
And who so oft my soul hast taught
With morn and evening voluntaries,—

Deem me not faithless, if all day
Among my dusty books I linger,
Nor am, like Dives, June's page to play
With fancy-led, half-conscious finger.

A bird is singing in my brain,
And bubbling o'er with mingled fancies,
Gay, tragic, rapt,—right heart of Spain
Fed with the sap of old romances.

I ask no simpler skies than those
His magic music vaults above me,
No fairer friends, no truer foes,—
And does not Dona Clara love me?

Cloaked shapes, a twanging of guitars,
A rush of feet, and rapiers clashing,
Then silence deep with breathless stars,
And over head a wilde land flashing.

O, music of all moods and climes,
Vengeful, forgiving, sensuous, saintly,
Where still between the Christian chimes
The Moorish cymbal tinkles faintly!

Bird of to-day, thy songs are stale
To his, my singer of all weather's,
My Calderon, my nightingale,
My Arab soul in spanish feathers.

Yes, friend, these singers dead so long,
And still, perhaps, in purgatory,
Gives its best sweetness to all song,
To nature's self her better glory."

September Atlantic.

The Spider's Web.

How wonderful is the tenuity of the fairy-like like lines, yet strong enough to enable the aerial voyager to run through the air, and catch his prey which ventures within his domain. It is so fine that, in the web of the gossamer spider, the smallest or the tribe are twenty tubes, through which is drawn the viscid globules, the gummy matter it employs in spinning each of the thickness of about one-tenth of an inch. It takes 140 of these globules to form a single spiral line; it has twenty-four circumlocutions to go through, which gives the number of 3 360. We have thus got the average total number of times between two raddii of the circle; multyplying that number by 26, the number of radii which the untiring insect spins, gives the total amount of 87,360 viscid globules before the net is complete.

The dimensions of the net, of course, varies with the species. Some will be composed of as many as 150,000 lines; and even so form the net, the spider will only take five minutes! Wonderful, indeed, is the process by which the spider draws the thread from its body—more wonderful than any fabric or silk spinning. Each of these spinnerets is covered with rows of bristle-like points, so very fine that a space about the size of a pin's head will cover a thousand of them. From each of these points or tubes issues a small but slender thread which unites with the other thread, so that from each spinneret proceeds a series of threads forming one compound whole; these are situated about one-third of an inch from the apex of the spinnerets; they also unite and form one thread, 624 of which are used by the spider in forming his net. With the instrument which Nature has given him, the claws of his feet, the spider guides and arranges the glutinous thread as this seemingly inexhustible fibre is drawn from his body and inter-weaves them with each other until the web is complete. In this way spiders are wavers of a supple line, whose touch, for quickness and fineness surpasses that of any spinning jenny.—*Cassell's Family Paper.*

Grasshoppers on the Plains.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from the Plains, says: Near the Vermillion we met our animated friends, the grasshoppers. For some little time we had been puzzling why it was that the sun did not give his customary amount of light, and whence came the curious noise which rose above us in the air. At last we did discover right overhead, swarms of grasshoppers, innumerable as the locusts of Egypt, flying over the river. They seemed almost like flakes of snow driving along in a furious wind. Then after a time they emerged from the woodland that skirted the bluffs, and flew across on a line with our decks. The air swarmed with them. They struck against our faces and covered the hurricane deck. On the Iowa shore they could be seen in dense clouds. The grass over which they had passed was stripped of every vestige of green. Far in the distance they could be seen pursuing their destructive way. General Harney told how, once upon a time, while he was in command on the plains, the sky had been darkened and an immense noise was heard. Fancying that it was the Indians, he ordered out all his men and had the artillery ready to open upon the supposed foe. This was not much better than the inhabitants of Windham, Conn., who, it is stated, arose in the dead of eight and fled in exceeding great terror, taking the noise caused by some migratory frogs for the arrival of hostile French and Indians.

Reverses.

"Burleigh" writes from New York to the Boston *Journal*: Leaning on the granite pillar of one of our hotels yesterday, I saw a well-dressed young man, not over thirty; he was very drunk. His friends, some of them among our most respectable citizens, were trying to induce him to go home. Not cast to all self-respect, he said, "I am drunk—I won't go home." Two months ago he was reputed to be rich. His balance over in the bank was large. He could any day draw his check for $50,000. One of the sudden blows that upset the staunchest craft struck him—he took to the bottle, and his end is easily predicted.

One can count on his ten fingers the New York business men who for thirty years have had uninterrupted success. New York is a hill of wrecks of men who, because they could not pay their notes, have flung away character, talent and all. In one of the tenement houses in this city dwells a woman, one who, since I have been your correspondent, was a belle at Saratoga. Her story is the old one—business reverses—the bottle—poverty and woe. On the floor of one of the most crowded tenement houses, covered with rags, the husband of this lady was found by a noble-hearted man who sought him out, to save him if he can. And yet a few years ago he was one of our brightest merchants.

The Doom of the High Hat.

Ladies, who always take an interest in what their admirers wear, will be glad to hear that the high hat for gentlemen—the "stove-pipe," to call it by the slang term—is doomed. Every season, it falls in height and the brim widens; and in the course of a few more changes of fashion, it will be replaced by what the London *Spectator* promises and prays for—a reasonable head dress—a low stiff sombrero of silk-covered cardboard, with soft interior edges, than which no one could wish for a more reasonable or more becoming covering. It will be light, for there will be little of it; will shade the eyes and neck—far more important—because it has broad brims; can be taken off for a bow, because those brims are stiff; and will not heat the head, because it has the single merit of the old hat—it admits of scientific ventilation. In England the revolution in hats is likely to be effected sooner than in this country—for there the Prince of Wales, who leads the fashion, and has been reducing his hats in height at the rate of about half an inch a month lately, will effect the reform. Here, democratic though we be—there can be no democracy of fashion—although it is pretty certain that whatever becomes the "fashion" the majority of people will wear!

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* tells a strange story about a man-beast, lately discovered in the vicinity of Oak Creek, Wisconsin. For some months the farmers in that neighborhood had been annoyed by the disappearance of their fowls. Doors were opened and roosts were robbed in the most summary and mysterious manner; and sometimes even lambs disappeared. That these were not stolen by human hands was thought to be evident from the marks around of the fowls being eaten on the spot. One farmer determined to solve the mystery, and so, rifle in hand, he watched his premises. At about 11 o'clock he discovered an animal of some kind approaching his henhouse with stealthy step, sometimes going on all fours and sometimes erect. He fired, and a piercing shriek, like that of a human being, showed that the creature had been hit. It nevertheless made off to the woods, where it was seen the subsequent day, having the face and hands of a human being and the hairy body of a beast. But, though wounded, it made its escape, and though subsequently seen again had not been captured at last accounts.

A CURIOUS instance of the hardship brought upon a certain class by a change of fashion is seen in the condition of the people of the towns and villages of South Beds and the contiguous districts of Hertfordshire. In these places the women and children in the cottages, as well as in a more organized manner, have hitherto eked out their scanty means of subsistence by plaiting straw. Vast numbers of people have been employed in producing first the bonnet. But since the fashion has changed and the ladies have substituted the little patches of gauze, lace and ribbons, for the bonnet, all these poor people are thrown out of work and are suffering the severest privations. In a single town, out of a population of upwards of 20,000, more than one-third have scarcely bread enough to eat. Great apprehensions are felt for the fate of these poor people, when the trials of winter come on, and there would seem to be no help for them other than charity, since they cannot quickly learn new occupations, and fashion is a divinity without pity or remorse.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DEBILITY AND LANGUOR—To remove the cause and prevent the effects is the true theory on which the treatment pursued by these medicines is founded. Languor arises from debility, and debility from the impoverishment of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. If from the latter, the Pills are the best tonic medicines in use, and for their purifying and sanative properties they stand unequalled. For sick headache, nervous disorders, enervation, indigestion, and depression of spirits, they are the only remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. B. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

Unprecedented success of the beautiful and accomplished young Actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 4, 1867, will be presented the beautiful drama of

INGOMAR; THE BARBARIAN.

Parthenia.....Miss Charlotte Thompson.
To conclude with the farcical comedy of the
TWO GREGORIES.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

☞ Ah, dear old friend, that, all my days,
Hast poured from that syringa thicket
The quaintly discontinuous lays
To which I hold a season ticket—

REOPENING—PROF. COWPER'S DANCING ACADEMY, at the new Assembly Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theatre, will be opened on MONDAY, September 2d, 1867, for the season. Days of Tuition—Monday and Wednesday. Masters' and Misses' Class, 3 P. M. Gent's Class, 8 o'clock, evening. Circular to be had at Music Stores, or from
PROFESSOR COWPER,
At St. Charles Hotel.

DANCING ACADEMY.

PROF. COWPER will open his new Dancing Academy at EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, on THURSDAY, September 5th, 1867, for the season. Days of Tuition—Thursday and Saturday. Masters' and Misses' Class at 3 P. M. Gent's Class at 8 o'clock, evening. Circulars to be had at the Musicstores, or of Prof. COWPER, at St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
THE WESTERN HALF OF THE
Great National Trunk Line
Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the most important and valuable Railroads in the world, as it is the sole link of continuous railway from the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.

The present western terminus is at Sacramento, on the navigable waters of the Pacific; but it will ultimately extend from San Francisco across the richest and most populous portions of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West. The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges.

Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri river, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 865 miles $48,500,000, or at the average rate of $55,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 Acres of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, the General Government, in effect, invited the co-operation of private capitalists, and has cardinally protected their interests against all collateral contingencies.

The Central Pacific Railroad enjoys all the privileges, grants and subsidies conferred by the Acts of Congress upon the other parts of the through line, and has, in addition, several special, exclusive advantages applicable to itself alone. Namely:

I. The company has received from the State and other cities of California, assistance in money, credit and valuable property, worth over $5,000,000 in gold, in addition to the full benefit of the Government subsidy.

II. The hardest and costliest part of its construction has been successfully overcome with the first 150 miles. In a few weeks the track will be completed entirely across the Sierra Nevadas, after which progress to Salt Lake will be easy and rapid.

III. The local business along this road establishes its complete financial success, independently of the vast through traffic which must pass over it. The gross earnings for the months of June and July, upon the 94 miles then open for business, were upwards of $297,000 in gold; of which four-fifths were net earnings.

IV. It can have no competition, but will carry, besides its own lucrative local traffic, the whole volume of through business which is shared among the Eastern connections and its branches.

V. The road lies wholly in territory yielding the precious metals, and its revenues are collected in coin. Rates for transportation are very advantageous, being more than three times those of roads lying East of it; and the ratio of operating expenses is less than 25 per cent. of the gross earnings.

VI. In consequence of the aid it receives from the General Government, from the State of California, and from municipal corporations, the annual interest obligations which the Company are called upon to assume are very light. The net earnings upon an average of about 75 miles, in 1866, were nearly three times the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed in building it, and were $225,000 more than the annual interest on the entire amount of First Mortgage Bonds which the Company can issue on the first 150 miles.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty Year, Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds,

Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin, in New York city. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 93 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

The Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government and represent, in all cases, the first lien upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The agreement of this Company to pay principal and interest of First Bonds in Gold, being also under the Specie Contract Law of California, authorizing and enforcing contracts to pay gold, is legally binding, unlike similar agreements made by companies in States where no such legislative sanction exists.

In these important particulars the Securities of the Central Pacific Company offer an unusual degree of safety, stability and profit combined.

The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are destined to occupy a prominent place among FIRST CLASS SECURITIES in the money market of this country and Europe, and will, without doubt, be eagerly sought for, and anxiously dealt in hereafter, at rates materially in advance of the price at which they are now offered.

Having carefully investigated the resources, progress and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend the Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others, as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

Conversions of Government Securities
INTO
CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
now realize for the holders about
TWELVE PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,
with the same rate of interest.

For sale by Bankers and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
Financial Agents of the C. P. RR. Co.
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N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold; Deposits and Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others, received on favorable terms. ws

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DEALER IN
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FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Or a Silver Medal
WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the U. S. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1865.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing; it contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
PARK & BRILL,
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GROVER & BAKER
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I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.
July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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REAL ESTATE, STOCK
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Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.

The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

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(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WOOLEN YARN FACTORY
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The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small Houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,
E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. Va.
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A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
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Is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and Organized in aid of the
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FOR EDUCATING GRATUITOUSLY
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Incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867.

Subscription One Dollar.
The Washington Library Company,
By virtue of their Charter, and in Accordance with its Provisions, will distribute
Three Hundred Thousand Dollars
IN PRESENTS,
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
On Wednesday, September 25, '67,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
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One Present worth $40,000.
One Present worth $20,000.
One Present worth $10,000.
One Present worth $5,000.
Two Presents worth $2,500 each.

And many other large presents, the whole amounting to
$300,000
For full schedule of Presents, see circulars, sent free on application, or Certificate of Stock is accompanied with a
Beautiful Steel-Plate Engraving,
WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THAN THE COST OF CERTIFICATE,
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Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive the Engraving, as choice, from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock, entitling them to one GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

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No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Independence Hall; or, the Early Days of the Revolution."

Any person paying TWO DOLLARS will receive either of the following fine Steel Plates, at choice, and Two Certificates of Stock, thus becoming entitled to Two Presents.

TWO DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of

"HOME FROM THE WAR."

And three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three Presents.

FOUR DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of

"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS,"

And Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.

FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid Steel Plate of

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS."

And Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.

The engravings and Certificates will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail, post-paid, or express, as may be ordered.

How to Obtain Shares and Engravings.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Postoffice orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings	$9 50
25 shares with Engravings	23 50
50 shares with Engravings	46 50
75 shares with Engravings	69 00
100 shares with Engravings	90 00

Local Agents Wanted throughout the United States.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, situate at River s'de, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Sailors of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:

Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. LEWIS R. BROOMALL, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philad'a., Pa.
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. WAIR, New Jersey.
HENRY GORMAN, Esq., Agent Adams Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. COE, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue: Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., 33 South Third street, Philadelphia, whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary:
Gentlemen—In reply to your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we would say that we will submit a copy of your charter, with a plan of your enterprise to eminent legal authority, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have decided to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object. Respectfully yours,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A. COOKE & CO., Bankers,
33 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.

HENRY MINER,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
cod AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.

Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 130 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 Boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh Made Butter, in store and for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No 188 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

Hats, Flowers, Shawls,
Balmoral Skirts,
French Merinos,
5-4 Wool Delains,
Wool Plaids,
Plaid and Striped Poplins,
Repp Poplins, Ginghams,
Checks, Tickings,
Table Damasks,
Cassimeres, Jeans,
Blankets Coverlets, &c., &c.

A very large and attractive Stock,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
JUST OPENED AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

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BARGAINS IN
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AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN
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AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

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NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. cod

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Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.

WHITE CHECKED and FANCY
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AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN
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CARPETS.
Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.
PRICES REDUCED

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.

In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

REMOVAL
TO
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McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
ROQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS
JAMES P. TANNER
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.
☞ An examination is requested.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.

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ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT AND N. Y. STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.
75 WATER ST., Pitts'gh.
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PATENT SHELVING GRATES
And Smokeless Furnaces.

The above are offered to different Manufacturers and Steamboatmen. These Furnaces permit a smokeless combustion of any fuel; produce an intense heat; are very saving; easy to manage, and present always a cool fire front. Over 8,000 are already in operation. Different construction of Grates made on the above principle, can be furnished at a short notice to suit any furnace or steam boilder.
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Sole Agent for Eugene Langen in the U. S.

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MOURNING GOODS,
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Trimming & Notion House
IN THE WEST.
NEW GOODS,
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PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES.
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☞ BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock, at
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET ST.

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Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.
AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.

TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

JUST OPENED,
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape,
&c., &c.
Respectfully yours,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

RAILROADS.

EAST LIBERTY LOCAL EXPRESS cars will leave the city daily, except Sundays, at precisely 3 o'clock, P. M. Parties desiring to send the following places before 12 o'clock, P. M., can leave orders at any of the following offices: At Liberty street, 12 Diamond; T. C. Jeffries, 84 Wood street; T. B. Young's, 74 Fifth street; E. Hexleton, 18 Diamond; P. H. Lardman, 9 Penfield and Third streets, or Shields & Boucher, 108 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
Pan Handle Route.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, August 4th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.
THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave	3.05 a. m.	9:40 a. m. 3:20 p. m.
Arrive	10.55 a. m.	9:45 p. m. 10:05 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave	6.50 a. m.	11.05 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 5:05 p. m.
Arrive	8.20 a. m.	9:35 a. m. 3:45 p. m. 6:55 p. m.

Night Train leaves Sundays at 12:05 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and other principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and notice on Office window, *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.* Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive
Mail to & from Brady's Bend	9.40 a m	6.50 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8.40 a m	7.45 a m
Hilton Accommodation	10.00 a m	12.25 p m
Kittanning Accom'n	1.00 p m	5.30 p m
Express	3.30 p m	10.30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac...	5.30 p m	6.40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1.00 p m	5.30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1.20 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m	Mail Train	8.20 a m
Brinton No. 2	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.30 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11.15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9.10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10.10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2.00 p m
Phila. Express	1.30 p m	Wall's No 4	3.30 p m
Pitts. Express	2.30 p m	Pitts. Express	4.30 p m
Wall's No. 4	2

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

List of Delegates--Nominations of Candidates for State Senate and Assembly--Resolutions, Speeches, &c.

The delegates selected on Saturday last at the Republican primary meetings, to elect candidates for State Senate and Assembly, met yesterday morning at the Court House. The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock by J. H. Miller, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, when, on motion of Alex. M. Watson, Esq., Mr. Miller was selected as temporary President, and Messrs. C. B. Bostwick, Thomas W. Davis, John C. Harper, Joseph A. Butler, John Kell and A. B. Stevenson chosen temporary Secretaries.

The credentials of the delegates were then handed in, when it was discovered that every district in the county was represented. The following is a correct list:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward--Wm. B. Hunter and W. B. Boggs.
Second Ward--Thomas Bell and James Vich.
Third Ward--Joseph Hastings, Geo. Glass. Contested by A. J. Kemp and W. J. White.
Fourth Ward--Capt. W. B. Tomlinson and Chas. Beelen.
Fifth Ward--First Precinct: David Beck and Geo. Caughey. Second Precinct: James Taylor and Thomas Harris.
Sixth Ward--Second Precinct: John Little and John Wilson. First Precinct: John McIlhaine, Jr., and J. A. Butler.
Seventh Ward--James Swan and Chas Kehew.
Eighth Ward--A. J. Mead and Jas. Mawhinney.
Ninth--A. J. Cochran and David McClelland.
Tenth--Jacob F. Seigle and John T. Brown.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward--Charles Cutler and John Morrow.
Second Ward--John K. Brown and Joseph McDonald.
Third Ward--First Precinct--Arthur Hobson and Wm. Scandrett. Second Precinct--Col. Geo. Gerst and Capt. Casper Hauk.
Fourth Ward--First precinct--Hon. John Marshall and J. C. Patterson. Second precinct--Denny M. Mullin and Lewis Moul.
Fifth Ward--Wm. J. Caughey and S. R. Davis.
Sixth Ward--M. A. Barnes and J. C. Harper. (Contested.)
Seventh Ward--Andrew Arent and August Miller.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport--A. Mitchell, J. B. Hendrickson.
Braddock's Field--Isaac Mills and Thomas McVey.
Lawrenceville--First Ward--Jacob Wainwright and Wm. Bierer. Second Ward--Charles North and Anthony D. Anderson.
Birmingham--Second Precinct--Wm. Graham and J. Geike. First Precinct--T. B. Atterbury and Conrad Vogeley.
East Birmingham--William Mittenswi and Alex. McKee. (Contested.)
South Pittsburgh--Dr. J. H. Roberts and Henry Marquardt.
West Pitt burgh--John Auth and Adam Weaver.
Mount Washington--D. B. Ferguson and Jacob Geib. (Contested.)
Monongahela--Nathan Brolaw and John Neely.
Temperanceville--Thomas Heidelberger and N. Ballentine.
Bridgeville--Wm. Krebs and Edward Coates.
Sharpsburg--J. J. Taylor and John L. Hays.
Manchester--Lacy Hamilton and Thomas Shann.
West Elizabeth--Dr. J. B. McCrew and William Yeoman.
Elizabeth--John Walker and Daniel Sarver
Sewickley--J. W. F. Swift and John Way.

TOWNSHIPS.

Pitt--J. M. Hunter and Jacob Glosser.
Peebles--Frank Pressley and Frederick, and R. W. Thomas. Second Precinct: David Holmes and Joseph Stanger.
Plum--James Patterson and S. A. M'Cling.
Penn--J. L. Stotler and J. W. Doak.
Elizabeth--Harrison Applegate and Samuel Scott.
Mifflin--John C. Risher and Wm. Oliver.
Robinson--John Anderson and Alex. Speer.
Moon--Wm. Q. Shroads and John Curry.
Franklin--Isaac Neely and Isaac Walker.
Baldwin--H. M'Donough and J. G. West.
Collins--Wm. Forrand and R. H. Claudings.
M'Candless--James B. Heaslet and Robert Wallace.
East Deer--Anthony Marion and J. G. Ramsley.
Upper St. Clair--Walter Foster and Alex. Gillshall. J. L. Koehlen, and J. A. Danks were withdrawn.
Mr. Errett, for Senate, and Mr. Beckert, for Assembly, being the only candidates nominated, a second ballot was ordered.
On motion, the names of all persons who had not received twenty-five votes were stricken from the list.

FIRST BALLOT.

D. R. Coon	A. M. Miller	83
Wm. Espy	49 George R. Riddle	90
W. R. Ford	126 D. L. Smith	81
John P. Glass	26 David Snyder	25
Samuel Kerr	71 George Wilson	112
Hugh Lee	58 D. N. White	91

During the pendency of the ballot, the names of John P. Glass and Wm. Peters were withdrawn.

The Chairman announced that Messrs. Ford, Riddle and Smith having received a majority of votes cast were duly elected.

Mr. R. P. Nevin moved that the Convention proceed to a third ballot.

D. M. Miller, Esq., opposed the motion, and said that as Messrs. Smith and Miller had received a majority of all the votes cast (a number of delegates having withdrawn) they should be declared the nominees.

The Clerks, under the direction of the President, counted the vote, when it appearing that seventy-six votes would be a majority, and Messrs. Miller and Smith having received over that number, he declared them duly nominated.

Considerable confusion followed this announcement, which resulted in an appeal being taken from the decision of the chair. A vote was taken which resulted in the decision being sustained--yeas 88; nays 64. The result was received with applause.

Hon. John Morrison, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions then made the following report:

Resolved, That we condemn the recent conduct of Andrew Johnson, the President who, in his career, has wholly abandoned the loyal masses that elevated him to power, and is now uniting with the men whose hands are yet red with the blood of our nation's defenders.

Resolved, That should Pennsylvania, this fall, cast her vote for Judge Sharswood, it would, throughout the length and breadth of the land, be hailed as an indorsement of infamy and treason of Andrew Johnson's administration, and on his *great issue*, so important in its influences, and so far reaching in its results, we confidently appeal to her patriot sons of Allegheny county, ever proudly foremost in the memorable and heroic struggle of the past few years, will not now sully her record in the final decisive battle for the triumph or the right.

Resolved, That in presenting the Hon. H. W. Williams as our candidate for Supreme Judge, our State Convention performed an act of great wisdom, for which we are profoundly thankful. His record as an impartial Judge and a devoted patriot in the hour of our country's great peril, will compare with that of any aspirant for the distinguished position for which he has been nominated. His loyalty and devotion to his country for a fitting contrast with the course pursued by his competitor, Judge Sharswood, and we promise him from "Old Allegheny" an old fashioned majority to hail our loyal brethren on other parts of the State.

Resolved, That the official career of the late Minister of War, Edwin M. Stanton, has shed new lustre upon the American name. Our people and their chief, the soldiers who fought and bled in the darkest hours of rebellion, leaned upon his sturdy patriotism, inexorable purpose and great abilities, and found in him truth and hope. His resignation at a juncture from his responsible trust, was an act of high patriotism, and we promise him our hearty concurrence in every true patriot.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Allegheny county, his late fellow citizens, now in general consultation assembled, in view of his distinguished services to his country, his fearless denunciation of Andrew Johnson, the Cabinet of the late President Buchanan, his faithfulness and zeal under President Lincoln, and his labors to secure a just and enlightened reconstruction of the late rebel States under Andrew Johnson, do extend to the Hon. E. M. Stanton a cordial welcome to visit his native city, such time as may suit his convenience, and that a committee of fifty be appointed by the Chair to forward to him a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we heartily and most cheerfully approve of the course pursued by General Grant. His patriotism and devotion to duty in the field give proof of wisdom and true patriotism in the Cabinet. May the blessings of God attend him to the wicked devices of bad men and to the unfortunate exchequer of the Presidential chair; let that treasonable reflect the "hand to hand recoil"--"weighed in the balance and found wanting."

Resolved, That we approve of the official course of General Sheridan, as Commander of the Fifth Military district, and that his services to our country and to the cause of human freedom will be duly appreciated. *It will do justice* by the General and his Chief.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the honest, able and patriotic administration of Governor John W. Geary.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our Representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives to oppose all attempts on the part of corporations or individuals to monopolize the free inland traffic and business of the Commonwealth, and believing that every legitimate business enterprise for the benefit of our citizens should be left open to all, we instruct them to work and vote for a liberal Harbor Bill through the Legislature for restoration of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad charter.

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

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The Motion for a New Trial in the Myers Counterfeiting Case--Arguments in Reserved to the Matter--The Motion for a New Trial not Granted.

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It was clear that one of the witnesses for the defense (Boles) had been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting, soon after his arrival in the city, and kept under arrest until the trial was over.

It was claimed that the testimony in reference to the alleged subornation of DeHaven might have had a prejudicial effect on the minds of the Jury, and should not have been admitted. From authorities it was claimed that this evidence was sufficient to justify a new trial, whether the Jury were directed to disregard it or not. The counsel for the defense had a right at the close to contradict Perine by a witness, as they had intended to. And who had a right to say that the witness had been influenced by improper motives, in testifying against Myers. The speaker concluded that he offered these reasons as the result of careful consideration of the case. Had the trial been an ordinary one, Myers would probably have been acquitted, but the improper matters brought in at the trial, might, in a measure, have influenced the Jury.

The District Attorney, Mr. Carnahan, said he proposed to reply briefly to the reasons assigned. He did not think witnesses should be called in the manner claimed by Judge S. at the close of his argument.

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On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

Mr. Ford, Secretary, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking action in regard to the annual parade. It was understood that but few of the companies would turn out, and it was desirable to have the matter settled.

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Meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny city was held at the Fourth Ward School House last evening.

Present--Messrs. Brown, Boyle, Barker, Beckert, Benny, Chadwick, Dunlap, Francis, Ingham, Kollock, Kay, Loomis, Leggate, Lockhart, McClintock, Ross, Swift, Scott, Thorn, White and Young.

In the absence of the chairman, Dr. Clark, Mr. Loomis was called to the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

NOMINATIONS OF TEACHERS CONFIRMED.

Mr. Benny presented the nominations of the Local Board of the First ward, stating that at a meeting held on the 30th inst., Miss Bella Cunningham and Miss Maria Ackley were elected to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Miss Kate Patterson and Miss M. J. McClain, of the boys' first and second primary department. The nominations were confirmed.

Mr. Barr presented the report of the Third Ward Board, which reported the resignation of Miss Lizzie Wakeman, and the promotion of Miss Mary McQuigg to the Grammar, and Miss Annie Hunter to the medium departments, and the election of Miss Jennie E. Dallas to fill the place made vacant in the primary department by the nomination.

THE COLORED SCHOOL.

Mr. Kay called the attention of the Board to the fact that the building for the colored school would not be completed for some time, and moved that the salary of Prof. Samuel A. Neale, Principal, be continued in the meantime. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Barker moved that the Secretary be authorized to advertise for assistant teachers for the colored schools. The motion was referred to the Committee on Teacher's Salaries.

It was moved that arrangements be made to supply the building with gas. Considerable discussion upon the subject followed, during which it was stated that if gas was put in, the building would be used for meetings and other purposes than school matters.

Mr. Young thought daylight education was what the Board should propose and give the colored people.

Mr. Barker thought that sooner or later evening schools would be necessary and it would be less expense to put in the gas pipes now.

Mr. Brown said the rooms were plastered and the expense in the future would not be much if any greater than at present.

Mr. Scott thought the house should not be fixed so as to make it a rendezvous for the colored people in the evenings, as the school commenced their meetings until nine o'clock and then never broke up. The motion to introduce the gas was lost.

The Press presented a petition for the refunding of $7 50 over-paid taxes. Granted and a warrant ordered for the amount.

THE GERMAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. Kollock, from the Committee on the German Schools, then presented a report. The report stated that the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the confirmation of the German primary teacher in the Fifth ward, had made inquiries, and had appointed by the Chair to forward to him a copy of these resolutions.

The report was received, and partially approve of the course pursued by General Grant. His patriotism and devotion to duty in the field give proof of wisdom and true patriotism in the Cabinet. May the blessings of God attend him to the wicked devices of bad men and to the unfortunate exchequer of the Presidential chair; let that treasonce reflect the "hand to hand recoil"--"weighed in the balance and found wanting."

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CONVERSION OF 7-30'S,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES, CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

☞ Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, 1867.

The local money market exhibited a good deal of activity to-day in the way of applications for loans. The majority of the banks and discount houses are up to their discount line, and there is not much disposition to enlarge it at present for the accommodation of borrowers. The investment demand in governments has quickened here, and quite a large business has been done since last Saturday.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, August 31:

EXCHANGES.	BALANCES.
Aug. 26	$ 9,982 75
Aug. 27	6,745 40
Aug. 28	40,614 34
Aug. 29	50,436 93
Aug. 30	43,782 45
Aug. 31	34,146 49
Totals	$186,708 56

The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Exchange National Bank	60	50
Citizens'	do	50
Mer. & Man.	do	65
Allegheny	do	57
Iron City	do	64
Pittsburgh Gas Co.		75
Allegheny Suspension Bridge		30
Monongahela	do	70
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. W. Co.		93
Fort Wayne & Pittsburgh 1st preferred		100

—Some of our fire insurance companies are making very profitable dividends to their stockholders. The "Continental" is so well known and patronized by this community that it seems like one of our home institutions. The principal features of this Company are the annual distribution of three-fourths of the net profits to its customers. This dividend is issued in scrip, bearing interest at six per cent. until redeemed in cash. *The customers incur no liability whatever.* The capital of the Company is half a million dollars; the surplus exceeds one million dollars. The late dividend, just made, is 35½ per cent. of a return premium. The average return for eleven years exceeds forty per cent of the amount paid by customers. The "participating" plan and handy business customers obtain their insurance at cost, or as near that as is consistent with reliable security.

—The quotations for governments, as shown in the report from New York to Messrs. McVay & Co. to-day, indicate an advancing market:

U. S. 6s (25)	111
U. S. 6s (10)	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
U. S. 10-40s	99
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	107
U. S. 7-30s	107
U. S. 1-year	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
August 7-30s	107
U. S. 7-30s	107
July 7-30s	107
October	103
December Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	141
New Sixes, '67	108

—The railway list appears unsettled, with but slight variations. The report to Mr. Bryan, Jr., & Co. is unchanged:

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad	50
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	50
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	100
Panhandle	50
Central Ohio Railroad	50
Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad	50
Pittsburgh and Western Railroad	50

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

Gold Silver Anchor Watches, warranted for one year, for $18, at Jno. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

Look on Beauty.

And see all that is the purchaser by the weight. Which make such wanton gambols with the air, Look on the finest lace, and see how fine How much the luster of a second heed, Exceeds the splendor of an opal necklace.

A wig is a repulsive object; its associations are sometimes horrible. Use "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," if you would save your locks and have them retain the hue that nature gave them, there is nothing equal to it known. Try it.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior hard soap. Twelve pounds of soft soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap by following the rules and easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new and concentrated lye for making soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with, refuse fat, produces the best detersive soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good soft soap, or its equivalent in superior hard soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale agents, Jno. Harper & Co., corner and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Pleasant Hill Female Seminary."

The regular session of this popular Institution of learning will begin the first Monday in September next. Situated in the beautiful and healthy hill country of Washington county, Pa., with ample accommodations for 100 Students and a corps of competent teachers in all its departments, the board of curators will endeavor to maintain that high reputation it enjoyed so long under the superintendence of the late T. C. McKeever.

For particulars, apply for catalogue to Mrs. Martha McKeever, or S. T. Dodd, Secretary, West Middletown, Pa.

C. L. Loos,
President of the Board of Curators.

WREATHS FOR FIREMEN'S PARADE.—Wreaths of all kinds made to order on short notice at Abel & Co.'s, No. 54 St. Clair street.

Eye Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh.

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50 cents.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Growing Reputation.

If the entire correspondence from South America, Central America and the West Indies, received by Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, during the last twelve months, were published at length it would probably be considered one of the most extraordinary collections of approbatory testimony on record. The letters, written in every variety of style, and emanating from individuals of almost every class, are, nevertheless, all of the same tenor. Physicians, priests, merchants, planters, military officers, artisans, lawyers, &c., tell one story, admitting, without reserve or qualification, that the tonics heretofore in use in those regions have been generally and justly superseded by HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The confidence manifested by the people of these countries might be fairly called enthusiastic. Yet these are not the only tokens of the growing popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

The foreign orders for the article from Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sandwich Islands, &c., have been heavier than at any former period.

As an antidote to malaria, a stomachic and general invigorant they all testify to its remarkable efficacy.

DIED:

REED—On Monday, September 2d, at 5 o'clock, P. M., WILLIE ALFRED, son of Wm. A. and E. Reed, aged five months and twenty days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Vinmont, on WEDNESDAY, September 4th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave the Diamond, Allegheny city, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WHEELER & WILSON
AWARDED THE
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines, Over 80 competitors.
NO. 87 FIFTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was very inactive, partly being a holiday, and in the views of buyers the European accounts indicate further advance in the Petroleum market. In regard to this market the amount of oil remaining unsold is very small. Refiners are not inclined to sell to any extent at the present time, as they look for further advance, and offer no refuse for the same before it will entirely them to enter the market. The operations for some time were merely resales of parties who held contracts for delivery during August and September. The movement was not before been made public, as follows: A large operator sold 5,000 bbls of standard white, Philadelphia, delivered as follows: 2,000 bbls during September, and 3,000 bbls to December 31st, 1867, at private terms. The party that received the refined sold to the first named party 1,000 bbls crude oil in tank on the spot at 16c ₱ gal, and 2,000 bbls crude, delivered the last three months, at 20c ₱ gallon.

LATER.—Since the above was written out we have been furnished with the following sales, amounting in the aggregate to 16,500 barrels, at a further advance, viz: 3,000 bbls 60 gravity, delivered 500 September, 2,500 bbls October, 60 gravity; 5,000 bbls do September, B O, 32@36; 1,500 bbls do, 500 bbls do September, B O, 32@36; 1,000 bbls deliverable 500 bbls October, 23@25; 500 bbls do November, 30@c, and 500 bbls do December 30@c. Also, 1,000 bbls do, 500 bbls do September, B O, 32@36; 1,000 bbls do, 500 bbls do September, B O, 32@36; and 1,500 bbls do, deliverable the last three months, at 30@c ₱ gallon.

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Sheep—The demand has been confined almost exclusively to the local trade, and prices have ruled steady. No inquiry from the east. Commission men continue to obtain their insurance at cost, or as near that as is consistent with reliable security.

—The quotations for governments, as shown in the report from New York to Messrs. McVay & Co. to-day, indicate an advancing market:

U. S. 6s (25)	111
U. S. 6s (10)	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
U. S. 10-40s	99
December Compounds, 1864	117
August 7-30s	107
U. S. 7-30s	107
U. S. 1-year	103
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York up to noon to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106
August 7-30s	107
U. S. 7-30s	107
July 7-30s	107
October	103
December Compounds, 1864	117
Gold	141
New Sixes, '67	108

—The railway list appears unsettled, with but slight variations. The report to Mr. Bryan, Jr., & Co. is unchanged:

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad	50
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	50
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	100
Panhandle	50
Central Ohio Railroad	50
Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad	50
Pittsburgh and Western Railroad	50

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

Golden Silver Anchor Watches, warranted for one year, for $18, at Jno. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

Look on Beauty.

And see all that is the purchaser by the weight, Which make such wanton gambols with the air, Look on the finest lace, and see how fine How much the luster of a second heed, Exceeds the splendor of an opal necklace.

A wig is a repulsive object; its associations are sometimes horrible. Use "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," if you would save your locks and have them retain the hue that nature gave them, there is nothing equal to it known. Try it.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior hard soap. Twelve pounds of soft soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap by following the rules and easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new and concentrated lye for making soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with, refuse fat, produces the best detersive soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good soft soap, or its equivalent in superior hard soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale agents, Jno. Harper & Co., corner and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Pleasant Hill Female Seminary."

The regular session of this popular Institution of learning will begin the first Monday in September next. Situated in the beautiful and healthy hill country of Washington county, Pa., with ample accommodations for 100 Students and a corps of competent teachers in all its departments, the board of curators will endeavor to maintain that high reputation it enjoyed so long under the superintendence of the late T. C. McKeever.

For particulars, apply for catal